

THE BROAD AX

Published Every Saturday

In this city since July 15th, 1899, without missing one single issue. Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, Single Taxers, Priests, infidels or anyone else can have their say as long as their language is proper and responsibility is fixed.

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PERRY W. HOWARD BITTERLY FOUGHT TO DEFEAT THE PASSAGE OF THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

Astounding revelation of the activity of Perry W. Howard in an effort to defeat the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has been made at the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which made public the text of a letter written by Mr. Howard to Senator T. Coleman Du Pont of Delaware. This letter was dated November 23, 1922, just three days after the opening of the special session and at the time when every effort was being made to have the bill brought up and pushed. In this letter Mr. Howard declares he has "blood in his eyes" for the N. A. A. C. P., which he calls a "Negro Democratic organization" and insists that no legislation ought to be enacted by reason of the N. A. A. C. P. or its sympathizers.

Mr. Howard's letter is, in part, as follows:

"I received your letter of November 22 upon my return from the West, where I have been almost the entire time since the close of the campaign.

"I confess to you that I have blood in my eyes for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others who have used them with sinister designs to defeat some of the best friends that we have in particular and the nation in general.

"The purpose of this letter is to call attention of you and other outstanding statesmen to the fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is purely a Negro, Democratic organization and has always been found on the side of the Democrats in the final analysis. This organization was used by Bob Nelson and others, and you owe your defeat to no other agency. I corrected the evil in Wilmington and if I could have gone into the Dover neighborhood on the following Monday, I could have saved the day, but I had an engagement to fill for Senator Frelinghuysen and you know it was impossible for me to do so.

"Now, I may call attention to the fact that whatever legislation or whatever else is done for the colored people of this country ought certainly to be done and done promptly, but I insist that none of it ought to be done through or by reason of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any of its sympathizers.

"I therefore think that it should be the policy of the leaders of the party like you to absolutely ignore and give the back of your hand to such men as Nelson, James Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. Du Bois, Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh and others of their ilk. There should be no quarter; and while treating every colored man with fairness and looking well to the interest of our group, these political bolsheviks should be annihilated as the basest of ingrates.

"(Signed) PERRY W. HOWARD."

In Mr. Howard's letter to Senator Du Pont, it was stated that copies were being sent to Senators Frelinghuysen, McCormick, Watson and Moses, also to Attorney General Daugherty, who, it is to be presumed, would be interested in the charge by Mr. Howard that Messrs. Nelson, Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson and Vann are "political bolsheviks." Copies of Mr. Howard's letter were furthermore sent to Charles Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and were circulated among prominent Republican senators.

Mr. Howard's reference to his willingness to "save the day" in the Dover neighborhood will interest those colored readers who recall that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was instrumental in defeating Dr. Caleb R. Layton, Delaware's Republican representative, on the sole ground that he misrepresented his constituents by voting against the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill in the House of Representatives.

The defeat of Dr. Layton, largely through the enthusiastic work of Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, was regarded among colored people as well as among white politicians, as one of the most convincing demonstrations of solidarity and power ever evinced by colored voters in America. Delaware became an object lesson to the Republican party, showing the strong feeling among colored voters about the Dyer bill. It is presumably against this proud achievement of colored voters about the Dyer bill. It is presumably against this proud achievement of colored voters accomplished on the sole issue of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, that Mr. Perry Howard could have "saved the day."

Mr. Howard was appointed to an office in the Department of Justice by President Harding. Mr. Howard is also a close personal friend of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi. It was Senator Harrison who helped to defeat the Liberian Loan bill by stating that he had "information" that certain colored men were to benefit heavily financially by the passage of this legislation.

In the same tenor as Mr. Perry W. Howard's letter was a paragraph widely circulated among the colored press asserting that a lobbying by the N. A. A. C. P. would hinder enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill because Republican leaders regarded the Association as a "Democratic ally with Socialistic tendencies."

The colored people residing in all parts of this country should rise up as one man and call upon President Harding to remove Perry W. Howard from his present position, for he is an enemy and a rank traitor to the colored race.—Editor.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chief of Children's Bureau Reports Studies of Unemployment, Child Dependency, and Porto Rican Conditions.

"No one whose work is in the field of child welfare can look back on a period of unemployment without feeling that in the last analysis its burden falls very heavily on the shoulders of the children," says Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, in her annual report to the Secretary of Labor which has just been made public. The bureau studied the effects on children's welfare of the unemployment period last winter in a middle western and a New England city, and Miss Abbott states her conclusion that the lowered standard of care for children during such a period must result in permanent losses to the community. In these cities many families having two or more children were spending less than \$50 a month, including store credits. In one of the cities a budget estimate of the amounts of food, clothing, fuel, and sundries required for families of different size and age had been prepared by a large manufacturing firm, and for half the families in which comparisons were made the average monthly receipts from all sources during the unemployment period, including relief, were less than 50 per cent of this estimate.

Although work was very difficult to secure, nearly a third of the mothers included in the study had taken gainful employment; the mothers of 102 children under 6 years of age and of 154 between the ages of 6 and 13 were working outside their homes. A number of children under 16 had left school for employment after their own and many other fathers were out of work.

Pensioning mothers, so that dependent children can be cared for in their own homes, has been generally accepted as a principle of public aid, according to the report. There is, however, much variation in the extent to which mothers' pension laws serve their purpose. But in the District of Columbia no such provision has been made. The Children's Bureau found that of 2,444 children under the supervision of the District Board of Children's Guardians in the course of a year, 982 came from homes in which the father was dead, was evading his responsibility, or was an inmate of an institution, leaving the mother with the entire burden of family support and care. The report concludes that with some help many of these mothers could have maintained their homes and cared for their own children. In North Dakota and South Dakota, where the Children's Bureau made studies of dependent and delinquent children at the request of state commissions, a need was shown for the development of child-caring and protective work in rural and small-town communities. Children were found to be deprived of care by their normal guardians when their homes might have been preserved through financial assistance, or through such supervision as would safeguard the children's welfare. Among 414 children received under the permanent care of

various agencies in North Dakota, only one had lost both parents by death, and many children were removed from the custody of their parents without court action or the authorization of a public agency.

One of the important events of the year which the report records is the agreement by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws upon a uniform act for the support of children born out of wedlock, and the recommendation of this act to the states for adoption. It provides that the parents of such children owe them "maintenance, education, and support"—a provision which the report declares would be a long step forward in most of the states where the viewpoint of a century ago has been left on the statute books, though no legal action can provide "what every child needs, both a father and mother."

Reporting on a year's survey of conditions affecting children in Porto Rico, Miss Abbott states that unemployment and underemployment are serious problems in that island. Three-fourths of the total value of its crops is supplied by sugar cane, coffee, and tobacco, and Porto Rico has the anomalous position of an agricultural country importing its food. Because of the specialization of crops and the density of population, periods of general unemployment have resulted in poverty such that many essentials in proper child care cannot be provided. The infant death rate in 1920 was 146 per thousand births, as compared with 86 in the United States birth-registration area. The island has signified its desire to be included in the benefits of the maternity and infancy act of 1921, and Miss Abbott declares that

"the need of Federal assistance cannot be doubted."

Porto Rico has made great progress in education and general development since it became part of the United States, the report says. Illiteracy has been reduced from 80 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over to 55 per cent, but school facilities still exist for only half the children of school age. During its "Children's Year Survey" of the island the Children's Bureau sought means of developing activities for Porto Rican children by enlisting the co-operation of local agencies and bringing the island into closer contact with agencies in the states. Health education and organized play were introduced into the schools, infant welfare stations were established in various parts of the island, baby weeks were held, and interest was aroused in prevention of blindness and in care for the 10,000 homeless children who constitute a pressing problem. School athletic leagues were organized all over the island and the teaching of teamwork and fair play was made the object of a campaign for wholesome recreation.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST

Sunday afternoon, December 17, at 2:30 o'clock the Thirteenth Annual Essay Contest will be held at the Institutional Church, 3825 S. Dearborn street. Mr. B. W. Fitts, founder and manager, Mr. Frank W. Henry, Mr. C. Francis Stradford and Mr. Charles J. Jenkins, assistant.

A great literary treat is in store for all those who will attend the contest.



HON. KICKHAM SCANLAN

One of the Best Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County Who Has Faithfully Served the People in That Judicial Capacity for Many Years, and As the Holiday Season Is Fast Approaching He Extends the Season's Greetings to His Many Friends in This City and County.

THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL

The situation of Cedar Hill, for many years the home of Frederick Douglass and now dedicated as a permanent memorial to him, is very beautiful. It is generally known that Cedar Hill came into the possession of Mrs. Douglass after her husband's death and that she, to use the words of a tablet that has been erected to her on its walls, "By heroic sacrifice retained it so that it could be used as a memorial to her beloved husband."

Mrs. Douglass left the home to the Frederick Douglass Historical and Memorial Association, which a few years ago became an integral part of the National Association of Colored Women.

For her work of raising money and overseeing the restoration of the place, Mrs. Mary Talbert of Buffalo, the life-president of the Memorial Association, has recently been awarded the Spingarn medal by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The dedication of the home took place on a fair August day, the twelfth of the month. Mrs. Talbert presided and many who had self-sacrificingly given and worked in the cause made short speeches. The flag was raised by Frederick Douglass, 3rd, great grandson of Frederick Douglass. Cedar Hill is only a little over two miles from the Capitol and the Union Station and is easily reached either by street car or motor.

—Caroline L. Hunt in the Southern Workman.



HON. SHERIDAN E. FRY

Former Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago Who Would Make An Ideal Candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1923.

COL. CHARLES E. STUMP, THE REGULAR OLD TIME TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BROAD AX, DELIGHTS TO SPEND MUCH OF HIS TIME DOWN IN OLD TEXAS WHERE HE CAN FILL UP ON RICH EATING.

Pelman, Texas.—Here I am way out in the country, taking in pure air, drinking milk, butter, milk, cream milk, turning white or some other color, plenty mules, horses, cows, calves, hogs, chickens, turkeys, geese, lions, stallions, male cow—in fact I am surrounded by all that goes to make up prosperous and happy, healthy life in the country.

I have seen chicken bodies jumping around looking for their heads, turkeys have given up their bodies for the dish, young cows have been placed on the altar for the ministers, opossums have been brought from their hiding places, and put in all their own gravy, with sweet potatoes on the side, in order that they could enter the ministry, gas has been burned freely in order to keep the ministers from walking, mules have pulled mule wagons—in fact there have been big doings in Pelham this week, and all because the North African Methodist Episcopal conference of Texas is meeting out here, presided over by Bishop William Decker Johnson, D. D., of Plains, Ga. I believe it is the first time in the history of the world that a conference has been held out in the country, and it is because Bishop Johnson is called the bishop of the common people, and he is willing to go anywhere, and not sit around the city and look wise.

Look where I was when I wrote to you that other letter, and then I got myself together on the Cotton Belt, made my way to Texarkana, remained over Saturday night and Sunday night and pulled out Monday morning for this place. I was booked to meet Bishop Johnson in Hubbard City, but that old iron horse just got off, and instead of us getting to Hubbard Monday evening at 6 o'clock got there Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and that was some late believe me honey.

I remained there until about 9 o'clock and Bishop Johnson, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. L. M. Hughes got there and soon Bishop Johnson had some automobiles to tote us out in the country where this conference was to be held. I got out there in a jiffy so to speak, just 11 miles, and when the pastor came from another place he told me that I had been assigned to stop with a man, and he was a man every inch of him, W. M. Porter, a real farmer, and a man with plenty, including children, chickens, geese, and everything else. I wish you could have seen him. He is a man about 6 feet tall and high, and it would impress you that he had swallowed a rabbit and left his tail sticking on his upper lip. It was a young rabbit, believe me, honey. He was born in the country, got the benefit of a common school education, and then he began purchasing land. He saw in the Bible where some fellow said "It is not good for man to be alone," and he sought him a companion. He won the hand and heart of Miss Sarah Benjamin, who was a trained educated country girl. They started life together, and it was not long before business picked up and kept on picking up until the Lord had blessed their home with 11, and 10 are living right now. Both of them married under 30, and now they look like spring chickens—she looks as young as her daughters, and is just full of smiles all the time. It would not be possible for me to tell you all about this wonderful mother, but I was delighted to see just how she keeps so young, unless she has been to the fountain of perpetual youth.

Now then, this man Porter, has been saving and saved, and now he has acres up in the hundreds, and then there are so many mules so many horses. He has a lion there that is the father of over 300 mules, and there is another lion who is young yet, but believe me he is going to be some father also. There are chickens, turkeys, and almost everything else. It is remarkable how this man is fixed. There was automobile carriages, to tote me and Elmer Porter, who is a school young man, was the driver, and he seemed to take a delight in toting me around.

Speaking of the children of Mr. Porter, he has one son who is a professor in Samuel Houston college, Austin, Prof. William Porter Jr., the son of his father, then there is Mrs. Minnie Hines, who is a teacher in the county, and then there are Elmer, a automobile student boy who toted us around; Cleo, the next girl, and Helen, the Prentiss, who is the baby of them all, and the others I will not have time to tell you about, except Mrs. Laura Carroll, who is some musician, and I am reminded of another, Mrs. Callie Martin. But now, I was not in all this house alone, but there was Major R. R. Wright, of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the Citizens' and Southern Banking Company, of Philadelphia. Of course you know this old gentleman, because he spent fifty years in the school room as a teacher and college president, and then he retired to take to the business world. He is now president of the bank, and the people are buying stock in his bank, showing their confidence in him and the cause he represents. He is a great business man, and my room mate during his stay out here in the country.

This bank represented by Major Wright has resources of \$169,943.22. I don't know what they mean by this resource business, but it is something you banking business people will know all about. I find that I am sleeping with money every night.

I don't know when I have seen so many rich farmers since I have been in the world. They are just doing things. I am here to tell you. Now there is Tom Cook, and he is some pumpkins. You would not think it by looking at him, but honey, he has some home, and I believe in my soul that he has a thousand chickens, turkeys, hogs, geese, horses, mules, and all the other things that goes to make things good. He has sons and daughters, some of them married and some to be married, and then he has them in school, and his wife, like Mrs. Porter, one of the finest women I have ever seen. Then I came in contact with Squire Porter, whose heart is as big as his stomach, and his pocketbook larger than his combined. He is a man from Louisville, and he is a leader among men, and he is a cotton buyer as well as a cotton raiser.

They have one more good school out here. It is a Rosenwald school and honey they have a building, and there is Prof. T. J. Douglass, who is the head of the school, and he is well educated, and the same can be said of those associated with him, Miss Juanita Huchaby, Mrs. Allie Cook and Mrs. S. J. Frazier, and they are doing the work I tell you honey.

Now about the male cow, I wish you could have seen him wanting to fight with me. He snorted, threw dirt over his back, and puffed and groaned, and even got down on the ground, and I just looked at that old gentleman and told him to come on as I was ready for him, and I intended to knock the devil and hell out of him. We were just to have a heluva time.

Now Bishop William Decker Johnson is doing a great work out here, and he is inspiring the youth. I don't know when I have seen. He spoke to the ministers and people on "Hankering Cause." He said among other things: "The great trouble in getting forward in this world is not so much in finding the forward path as in removing the hindering causes that lie in the path. And to this end reason is the specific power of the mind to which we must appeal in discovering what the hindering causes are, and where they lie. In this we see at once, man superior over the brute creation, instinct is the last appeal of the brute in removing an obstacle from his path. That failing, the obstacle remains. He must remove the obstacle just as his forebear has done for ten thousand thousand years. The brute has no adaptability, no tact, no reason, no sense of progress. On the other hand, man has reason to guide, he mends the error of his ways, and profits by his mistakes." Now along this line he made a wonderful address. He is just going into the hearts of the people. Rev. Dr. R. S. Jenkins is the secretary of the conference, and he is going to be the next general secretary of the General conference in Louisville, and from there he is going to the episcopacy. I wish you could just see how; he is loved by the ministers down here.

I think I will have to bring this letter to a stop. God bless you. Write to me next at Poro college, St. Louis, Mo.

—CHARLES E. STUMP.